### Before We Get Started

- Make sure you are using your first and last name as it appears in your registration on your screen.
- We would like for you to turn on your video for introductions
- Please type your First and Last name and district/agency in the chat box
- Sign in for Attendance will be explained for each ESC
- ESC1 Remote Check In Code: 2021



#### **Design to Learn Session III**

Hands on Learning A Teacher's Guide For Children with Pervasive Developmental Disorders (including Autism) and other severe disabilities (Rowland, Schweigert, 2003)

### **ESC 20 Participants**

#### Hello ESC-20 Presenter(s)

In an effort to ensure that participants receive proper credit for attending the many webinars that are now being offered, we have implemented a **New Process** for awarding credit. Instructions for how this process works will be added to the *Attendance Taking Process* section of the **Virtual Instructions Resources (VIR)** page on the ESC-20 intranet. *Please refer to the VIR as needed to obtain any relevant information (and/or updates) to assist you throughout the virtual instruction process.* 

We ask that you please add the below link of the **Google ZOOM Attendance Form** to the last slide of your presentation and notify participants that they are **required** to register for the session (via their Connect20 account) <u>AND</u> complete the form in order to receive credit. Participants will have until 4:30pm (or 7:00am the day following a session that begins after normal business hours (4:30pm) to complete the form.

If you or your participants have any questions, please feel free to contact us via email at: <u>central.registration@esc20.net</u> or via phone at: (210) 370-5200.

#### https://forms.gle/WYNedkhAiAxJHnPS8

#### Annabelle Rosa

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Session 3

Gracie Avalos, Education Specialist, ESC 1 Mari Garza, Education Specialist, ESC 2 Twinkle Morgan, Education Specialist ESC 1

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### Assessment Considerations and Resources for Children with Multiple Disabilities, including Visual Impairments and/or Deafblindness Hands on Learning

Session 3

Manuals in Nearpod https://share.nearpod.com/vsph/K28uBRQmMu





### Overview

- Hands on learning within one's physical environment is essential to a child's early learning
- Hands on experiences deal with initiating actions upon a variety of objects, structures and spaces and responding accordingly
- Developing these skills helps the child to negotiate their physical environment and develop the cognitive skills necessary to gain an understanding about a variety of





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x\_Jt6jfaDul



### Summary

Major findings from the field test study:

- Object interaction skill levels were lower for children with PDD than for their age peers.
- Children with PDD performed most poorly on Strand IV: Social Uses as compared to Strands I-III
- There were high and positive correlations between all four strands of the assessment instruments for children with PDD (as was the case for children without disabilities).
  - High correlations suggest that the learning of object interaction skills from Strands I-III might be a promising route to improved skills in Strand IV, Social Uses.



ASSESS	ING the CHILD	and the ENVIR	ONMENT	
Child	Child's Skills		Environmental Support	
Child's Skills – at Home (Hands-On Learning at Home) • Obtaining Objects • Practical Uses • Representational Uses • Social Uses	Child's Skills — at School (Hands-On Learning at School) • Obtaining Objects • Practical Uses • Representational Uses • Social Uses	Assessment of Child Preferences (Observation and Parent Interview)	Environmental Inventory ( <i>Design to Learn</i> ) Materia <b>ls</b> Checklist	
	DEVELOPING a	LEARNING PLAT	7	
Ch	Child		Environment	
Select target skills (n	Select target skills (new and/or emerging)		Select/obtain motivating materials and contexts	
Ct	Child Repuide specific		Environment	
skill instruction	opportunities	environment	environment	
	7	5		
MONITOR	ING PERFORMAN	CE to PROMOTE	PROGRESS	
Cł	Child		Environment	
Trial-by-trial data on child performance in specific skill instruction	Skill development pre/post intervention (Hands-On Learning at Home and at School)	Environmental Support (Design to Learn: sections on Transition, Activity, Adult Interaction, Peer Interaction, Opportunities to Use Objects and Materials)		
	Model for Han	ds-On Learning		
	~(20	~		











### I. Obtaining Objects: Negotiating Barriers

#### A. Goes Over/Under Barriers

Student goes over or under a barrier to get something on the other side. Student moves toward an object, person or place, but must climb over or go under a barrier to get to it.



#### **B.** Removes Barriers

Student removes an obstacle that stands between self and desired object, person or place. Rather than moving self around barrier, child tries to move the barrier out of the way. (Does not include removing lid from container.)

#### C. Makes Detours

Student moves self around an obstacle or barrier in order to get to desired object, person or place that is behind it. Child cannot initially reach the target by moving directly towards it, so must move away from it first. (Must be clear that child has a target in mind.)

### I. Obtaining Objects: Searching and Locating

#### D. Locates objects

Student locates object that has vanished from sight or touch or hearing based on where it was last seen, felt or heard. (Need not actually retrieve object.)



#### E. Simple search

Student actively tries to find something by looking visually or tactually in two or more places that are within reach of the child. (Need not actually find the object.)

#### F. Complex search

Student actively tries to find something by looking visually or tactually in two or more locations that are beyond child's reach. (Need not actually find the object.)

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#### Strand/Cluster/Skills

### I. Obtaining Objects: Using Containers

#### G. Takes Out/Puts In

Student removes a desired object from an open container and drops or places object into open container.

#### H. Opens Simple Containers

Student opens common, simple containers to retrieve a desired object that the child knows is inside. Only one action is required to open the container.

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#### I. Opens Complex Containers

Student opens common containers that require at least two separate actions to open. Child knows that the desired object is inside.

#### J. Uses Containers to Carry

Student puts several items in or on a container and uses the container to carry them.





### II. Practical Uses: Basic Object Use

#### A. Simple Actions on Objects

Student acts on an object with one basic strategy that is not related to the conventional use of the object. Must involve more than holding or picking up an object. May include selfstimulatory action, but does not include exploration of object.

#### **B. Explores Objects**

Student examines a new object by looking, feeling, mouthing or listening. Should not include repetitive or selfstimulatory action. Clearly attempts to gain further information about the object.

#### C. Functional Uses

Student uses simple objects one at a time clearly understanding what their function is. Object should be designed for more than sensory stimulation. Item need not be oriented properly.

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#### Strand/Cluster/Skills

### **II. Practical Uses: Combining Objects**

#### D. Transfers Objects

Student transfers an object from one hand to the other in order to grasp another object.

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#### E. Adjusts Surface

Student purposefully tilts or levels a surface or container to cause items to move, or to come out of container, or to stay in it.

#### F. Simple Combinations

Student acts on two objects at the same time, combining them into one simple activity.

#### G. Complex Combinations

Student acts on two objects at the same time, combining them into a complex activity that involves a variety of related actions.









# **III. Representational Uses**

The skills that follow on the child's ability to recognize and respond to the properties of objects that make them similar or dissimilar based on a variety of characteristics such as shape, size, color, pattern or texture. The ability to understand such relationships between objects is useful for pretend play, matching, and using representations, such as a picture symbols, to give or receive information.

#### Strand/Cluster/Skills

### **III. Representational Uses: Pretending**

A. Pretend Play Toward Self

Student engages in pretend activities that involve.

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#### B. Pretend Play Toward Objects

Student directs pretend actions to other objects such as dolls, stuffed toys, etc.

#### C. Pretends to Be Someone or Something Else, Using Objects as Props

Student assume the role of another person or an animal or thing, using related objects as props in the role-playing.

### **III. Representational Uses: Understanding Associations**

#### E. Matches to Simple Visual D. Matches By Manipulation F. Matches to Complex Features Features Student turns asymmetrical object until it fits into Student immediately selects Student matches objects or template. (May try to put it correct object to go into 2-dimensional images based into wrong places first.) template or to match another on a pattern of colors or one according to its shape, shapes. size or color without trial and error. ESC+20 2020-2021 Design to Learn Collaborative Project





### **IV. Social Uses: Simple Interactions**

#### A. Uses Objects Alone in Social Contexts

Student stays in close proximity to the group while interacting appropriately with an object that is fitting in this activity. Object does not need to be the same as others are using and not interaction with peer is required.



#### B. Simple Reciprocal Activity

Student engages back and forth play involving objects with a peer. Actions on object are basic and repetitive and are prompted by the object rather than the peer.

#### C. Takes Turns

Student attends to behavior of peer to determine when it's his turn act on an object. Skill involves waiting for turn and filling turn at appropriate time. Wait may be brief.











### Hands on Learning

- Child's Preferences
- The Environment
- Available Materials



### Developing a Plan

- Teaching and Learning
  - Specific Skill Instruction
  - Engineering the environment
- Monitoring Progress
  - Child Skill Development
  - Environmental Support for Learning



Negotia Barriers EE all contexts SI structured play Searching & Locating Using Containers Using Too Gain Acc Basi Use Combinie Objects PRAC Activating Objects Construct Objects SES Playing sted skill = X ction = SI Emerging skill = / Environmental engineering learning plan ESC+20 2020-2021 Design to Learn Collaborative Project

## Hands on Learning

Strategies for Monitoring Instruction



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### Strategies for Monitoring

- It is important to monitor the student's progress
- Monitoring on a regular basis will provide feedback as to the effectiveness of the instructional plan
- Look for 80% achievement and adjust



### Areas of Focus

- The item/object selected for the activity
  - Is there a strong interest
  - Opportunity for successful interaction
- Identify the success of the level of support
- Type of support that occurred most frequently
- Can create your own data selection record or
- Check out Daily Data Collection





### Hands on Intervention Record Assessment and Monitoring for Progress

- Assessment of school and home
  - Indicate if assessmen occurred in the home or at school
  - Indicate type of assessment face to face or vitual
- Preferences Probes Note if child prference is a focus
- Environmental Inventory Note if the environment is a focus
- Material checklist Note if this is existing and/or new supports to learning
- Target Skill is this acquisiton of generalization
- Skill Tracking indicate type of tracking (daily, selected day, activity)



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### Hands on Intervention Record Teaching the Routine

Materials - List objects being used for the identified skill/activity

Presentation - Describe how objects are presented

Instructional Cues - Write down what staff does to elicit a response

Response – Describe how the child responds (verbal sound, gesture, eye gaze)

Level of Assistance – Describe type of assistance/support staff provides

Time/Latency - List how much time is allowed

equence – Staff response to correcet and incorrect responses ESC + 20 2020-2021 Design to Learn Collaborative Project

# Hands on Intervention Record Environment

Setting/Activity – Describe the setting the activity will be targeted

Partner - Identify staff that will be working with the child

Position – Describe child's position during the activityf

Peer - Identify any peers the child might be interacting with at the time

Adaptations - Describe any other modifications





### Jamboard

- · Go to the Jamboard
- · Using the Sticky Note feature
- Type up one thing you will try to use as a result of this training
- <u>https://jamboard.google.com/d/1t4jG1Ru8CSdbxWuAiR\_Yo9cULmiVIXKdpQ4mIsb8xrl/e</u> <u>dit?usp=sharing</u>

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# Stay Safe Stay Well *Thank You!*

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